

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE CHESTNUT.—Baccarat was produced on Saturday evening to an immense audience. The scenery is very grand, and received the larger share of the applause. The piece was put upon the stage in excellent style, and the acting was very creditable to all. There is no doubt that Baccarat will be a great success. It is well worth seeing. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Michael Wood, are especially good in their respective parts, and were warmly applauded in each of the fine scenes. The "Whirlpool of Croisley" and the "Inundation" scenes were finer than any that have been presented in this country. Mr. Benjamin Edward Wool, the dramatist of the piece, has rearranged the piece into five acts and prologue, and has considerably improved it. AT THE WALNUT, Mr. J. B. Roberts, the favorite Philadelphia tragedian, commenced an engagement of six nights' duration last evening. The play selected is the romantic one of The Corsican Brothers. The comic drama of The People's Lawyer will conclude the performance.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The South Jersey Cranberry Company, recently organized for the purpose of cultivating this valuable article, have been so successful that during the coming winter and spring double the number of acres of ground will be placed under cultivation. The crop this season is estimated to be a very profitable one, and the cultivated berry looks better than those which grow naturally. The soil of South Jersey is peculiarly adapted for raising them, and their cultivation is only in its infancy.

BUILDING VESSELS.—The business of building vessels along the coast of South Jersey is carried on very extensively. At Absecon there are now two fine schooners nearly ready for launching, and several more are in a forward state of completion at May's Landing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE MURDERERS

NEWTON CHAMPTON AND RICHARD P. ROBINSON, THE REPUTED MURDERER OF HELEN JEWETT.—In glancing over the chronicles of crime we are often struck by the great similarity of details of crimes that have been committed at long intervals of time. It is a sad though instructive lesson to trace up the general points of resemblance, and analyze the apparent cause and motives of each. In the case of those who were living at the time will remain the fearful excitement caused by the murder of a celebrated courtesan in New York, in 1838. The supposed murderer, the murderer of the late Mary Fanny, perpetrated the crime with the same coolness and deliberation. Robinson was a man of a generally good character. He was in respectable circumstances, and in good social standing. For several years he had been consorting with his victim, when in a fit of jealousy he murdered her in cold blood.

With the coolest nonchalance he strode from the house where the corpse of his victim lay wrapped in her bloody sheet, and, as a measure of precaution, he set out on the road which he lay, to destroy the evidence of his handiwork. Without a pang of remorse, he faced his fellows in the broad light of day with an unchanged countenance. Arrested and brought before the tribunal of the law, the same stoical indifference marked his demeanor as marked that of Newton Champton. As evidence upon evidence was piled up against him, and the death penalty seemed hanging threateningly over his head, he still maintained the same stony imperturbance. When, at length, he had been acquitted, all expected the dread sentence of "guilty" to have been brought in against him, he walked out with the stoicism of a Probat amidst the racking of a fearfully accused mob.

Newton Champton, the one of the most respectable family and connection. When the war broke out that has so recently distracted our country, he was serving in a highly honorable position as an officer in our navy. His conduct was irreproachable, and he was respected by all. The future was bright before him, and little could he have dreamed of the fearful cloud that was rising as yet below the line of his horizon.

But time went on, and Champton, who was serving as an engineer on an iron-clad in Charleston, resigned on account of sickness contracted in the line of duty in the service of his country. Sick in body and mind, he found his desire to get to his home could not be satisfied, and he returned to his native city. Coming home to this city in the latter part of 1863 he made the acquaintance of a fair but fallen woman—Mary Carny. The acquaintance began in inquiry, soon destroyed all the moral sense of the deluded man. He went from only to an end.

In a vain endeavor to fly from destruction he again enlisted in our army, and from thence was drafted into that navy where he had held a responsible position as an officer. In the capacity of a coxswain. But even this could not save him. He appeared to be doomed. Weakened in mind, he returned to this city in January, after receiving his discharge, only to renew his intercourse with the woman who had been the cause of his ruin, and from that time his fall has been rapid. Weakened mentally and physically by his dissipation, he sacrificed everything in his unholy passion for his victim. Home, friends, self, all were forgotten.

We know too well that we have heard the dreadful, sickening details of the cool-blooded tragedy. It is fresh in the memories of all, and we need refer to it no further than to remark how similarly both she and Helen Jewett were butchered—how the same man, with the same coldness of heart, in each case, there did not appear to be any systematic plan to avoid detection in either case, and the evidence against Robinson was seemingly overwhelming as it is against Newton Champton. The only difference between the latter will come out at his trial.

Both of the victims were women of like character. Handsome, accomplished, and attractive in their personal appearance, they were dangerous members of society to the young men of the city. Both commenced life amidst the purifying influence of a happy country life. They both shaped their own life: lived a course of sin and shame, and met the same fearful end. What a field for moral reflection! The lives of the sinners in tragedies of life! They should be examples to all who are rushing the same road to destruction, but who, with blinded eyes, will not see the breakers ahead.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Between one and two o'clock this morning some burglars attempted to enter into the house occupied by Mr. E. O. Carrington, No. 329 Green street. Mr. Carrington is of the firm of Kelly, Carrington & Co., No. 723 Chestnut street, and is absent with his family in the country. The house is unoccupied during the day. At midnight two young men, clerks in the store, slept at the house. This morning, about one o'clock, they were awakened from sleep by a noise in the yard, as if some one was prying open a shutter. One of the young men took a loaded pistol and proceeded to the stairs leading to the second story. The door-room shutter had been pried open, and a man was in the act of raising the window. His face presented a good mark, just like a pane of glass. The young man discharged the pistol, which took effect in the man's head. As he rolled off the shed on which he stood, he was borne away by his companions in the yard. The alarm was given, and if there had been a policeman on duty within call he might have heard the rattle spruce by a neighbor, or the shouts of the young men, or the shot from the pistol. As it was, the men escaped. This morning some burglars' tools were found on the shed, and spots of blood on the side of the building.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A girl died suddenly this morning at 216 West Delancy place. The coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

STEALING A "DORG."—William Fesler, who lives in Third street, above Chestnut, was the "victim" of a "dorg" last night. He was arrested for stealing his old "dorg," which had formerly been his solace and pet. One year and a month ago the said animal mysteriously disappeared, and William mourned, but hid his time. He watched and watched, and waited and waited, and at last his eyes were blessed with a sight of his old favorite coming out of the alley of another who had appropriated it. William immediately caught his old time pet, and he was followed and watched, and precipitated to his home. He was followed and arrested. The man who had had him said he had raised the dog from a pup, and he had had it registered for the past thirteen months. The case was so much against William that he was held in \$700 bail by Alderman Fitch to answer the charge of larceny.

THE NEWS ABOUT TOWN.—As is natural, the Convention is the topic of the hour. In the anticipation that there may be a disturbance, or rather to guard against any occurring, the most ample precautions have been taken. The police will be around in great force, and not the least danger of any rioting may be anticipated. The feeling in the quarters is very high, however, and we hear any quantity of talk on the streets. The Continental is constantly blocked with the hangers-on and the camp followers of the political campaign, who are greedy to catch the slightest item of news of the movements of the delegates.

CONGRESS HALL.—For a number of years past Congress Hall has been the general resort of the wealth and respectability of our city. The ease of access, both by steamer and railroad, render it the most popular watering place in our vicinity. Its hotel accommodations are unequalled. More particularly conspicuous for its time-honored enterprise and its superb accommodations, we would notice the "Congress Hall," which is carried on by Mr. J. F. Calk. It is unnecessary for us to commend it, as it speaks for itself.

BASE BALL.—A new Base Ball Club was organized August 13, 1866, in the Fourth-enth Ward, known as the Kordoff Base Ball Club, composed of members of the Lincoln Hose Company. The following is a list of the officers:—G. W. Worrell, President; H. Bechtel, Vice-President; J. L. Fox, Secretary; C. Barnes, Field Captain; J. Barker, Treasurer; C. Barnes, Corresponding Secretary, No. 1334 Market street. All communications must be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—ONE MAN KILLED, AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.—This afternoon, while several laborers employed in the brick yard of Mr. Buis, at Federal street, above Twenty-fifth, in excavating a bank, the whole bank suddenly caved in, and buried several of the men. One man, named George Mink, aged 40 years, was killed instantly, and another named Theodore Otis, was injured in a very serious manner. He was taken to the Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Aaron Keating and J. Carney were arrested on the above charge last night, about 9 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Ninth and Parrish streets. Officers Galway and Hazlett being attracted to the spot by the cries of some one in distress, saw several men in the act of robbing a man, whom they had knocked down, of his watch, hat, and umbrella. After a hearing before Alderman Massey they were each held in \$1500 to answer.

A FIGHT.—Richard McClintock was arrested yesterday afternoon for getting into a row with a woman. Richard for the time forgot the chivalrous feelings that should actuate man, and engaged in a fight with a woman who was considerably sober. The fight occurred in a house No. 212 Hamilton street. Alderman Hutchinson held him in \$900 bail.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Dugan was arrested about midnight for keeping a bawdy house at Eighth and Bedford streets. Negroes and whites flocked to this place indiscriminately, and last night the disturbance was so great as to draw the attention of the proprietress, Mary Dugan. She was committed by Alderman Titterton in default.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE FUTURE.—Soon, telegraphing may be made in the air. It is proposed to invent a machine which will convey a lady may convey.

Not stoppage from her hair to rise—This message to her husband, "I am in a bad way, don't let me see you tonight." Then on her about husband's slight "Flash," "Don't you say out late to-night; I will be waiting for you at the door." With orders Tower laid must fill!

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera, in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to MARS-DEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Hollaway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

HOMER AGAIN.—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting cures in the most astonishing manner. In connection with Dr. Jayne's Santative Pills, a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc., with other interesting information for the afflicted, can be had through application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free. Mrs. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPYPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles and compounds are advertised as cures of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of Dr. Jayne's Alternative. In connection with Dr. Jayne's Santative Pills, the Alternative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Santative Pills change the thick secretions of the stomach and Liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action by the combined action of these remedies many radical cures have been effected. Those afflicted with this complaint are offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

LIKE UNIVERSAL SUPERFARGE, PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a national institution. To use it is as much a matter of custom as to vote. And because it has supplanted, by the force of inherent excellence, all other perfumes, the American people are proud of it.—Waterbury American.

ANOTHER LION COMING! of rather a hoarse, in the person of EMMA, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Sewers. Manufactured by J. & B. Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chestnut street.

COVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Compound Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chestnut street.

7-30s, 5-30s, GOLD AND SILVER, COMPOUND INTEREST AND DISCOUNT BANK, NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY DEESSEL & CO., No. 84 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7-30 and 5-30s, wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

DEVELOPERS OF THE FEMALE MIND.—Noble, beautiful, and fitting as it is for one's gender; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Mason, in the preparation of his invaluable VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Hollaway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED. MCCARTY—MCCAULEY.—August 13, by Rev. J. D. Long, in the Union M. E. Church, HENRY C. GARY and MARY ANN MCCAULEY, both of this city.

MULLIGAN—PRINZ.—On the 13th instant by the Rev. Shepherd, CHAS. H. MULLIGAN and Miss MARY PRINZ, both of this city. No cards.

DIED. ALLEN.—On the 13th instant, MARY ALLEN, wife of George W. Allen, in the 9th year of her age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 313 Broad street, on Wednesday afternoon at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

GALLAGHER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Dr. JOSEPH H. son of Captain John and Eliza Gallagher. The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

GAUL.—On the 13th instant, JOHN M. GAUL, in the 23rd year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, David Johnson, Jr., No. 301 S. Thirty-seventh street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock without further notice. Funeral services at Ashby M. E. Church.

MACLEAN.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH MACLEAN, wife of George Maclean, in the 50th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 315 East street, above Eighth and above Second, on Wednesday afternoon at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Whitson Street M. E. Church.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, SEBASTIAN, wife of Thomas Miller, in the 63rd year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 315 East street, above Eighth and above Second, on Wednesday afternoon at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Whitson Street M. E. Church.

SMITH.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of James Smith, in the 64th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford Cemetery.

STEWART.—On the morning of the 13th instant, after a lingering illness Mrs. MARY, wife of John Stewart, in the 41st year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford Cemetery.

STOKES.—On the 13th instant, at Lancaster, N. J., Mrs. SARAH A. STOKES, in the 63rd year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George T. Stokes, Esq., No. 221 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THACHER.—In this city, on the 13th instant, MARGARET HILL, in the 63rd year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford Cemetery.

WHITE.—On the 13th instant, HANNA WHITE, in the 63rd year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 Chestnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford Cemetery.

WILLARD.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, CHARLES T. WILLARD, in the 39th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, A. M. Willard, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. A. M. on the 13th instant. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

ICE AXES, TOMAHAWKS AND TONGS; various kinds of Ice Picks, Ice Mattois, with a sick in the handle; large Iron Spoons, for Ice Team Foremen, and other tools. T. M. SHAW & SONS, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET ST., below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS, OF A VARIETY of patterns, made by hand, for Chairs, Rings, etc., for hanging them, for sale by T. M. SHAW & SONS, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET ST., below Ninth.

FOLDING POCKET LANTERNS, WHICH contain a large quantity of tapers and a supply of tapers and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, are for sale by T. M. SHAW & SONS, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET ST., below Ninth.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice. In all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASES, MEDICAL ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL cases, when properly applied. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only relief, or a permanent cure can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Faryal's, (Hemiplegia), Stupor, Hysteria, Nervousness, Paralysis, or the Heart, Lockjaw, etc. 2. Core Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Catarrhs, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen. 3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages. 4. Gravel, Diabetes, or Urinary Complaints, Impotence, and seminal Weakness. The latter complaint never fails to yield readily to this treatment. 5. Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Teck, Sinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plastering in any form). 6. Uterus complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus Anterior, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries. Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision. REFERENCE is made to all interested, and are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others: A. J. Fenton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglas, Fifth street; Charles H. Bennett, No. 48 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 31 North Third street; T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street; J. M. Pelouze, Third and Chestnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. Physicians and students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of chronic diseases, can apply at the Institute, at the Continental Hotel, or by letter. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office, or by letter. All letters addressed to DR. S. W. BECKWITH, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his establishment, North-west corner of Third and Union streets. 84 1/2 N. 3rd St.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. DANCONA, the highest quality of Ladies' and Gents' best of Clothing, No. 342 SOUTH STREET, below Fourth. 5 1/2 1/2

HARRISON'S PAMIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the fair marble, sold at No. 38 South 5th Street. 1 1/2 1/2

FIFTH EDITION EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

DATES FROM LONDON AND PARIS AT NOON TO-DAY.

Napoleon's Scheme to Extend the Boundaries of France.

Refusal of Prussia to Accede to His Demands.

Probable War Between France and Prussia.

What the "Monitor" of this Morning Says Upon the Subject.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence

To-Day's London Markets

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

War Expected Between France and Prussia.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO OBEY THE RHINE PRO- VINCES TO NAPOLEON. LONDON, August 14, noon.—The Prussian Government has informed the Emperor of France that his demands for the extension of the frontiers of his empire to the banks of the river Rhine cannot be complied with!

The same power asserts that Prussian territory situated on the Rhine will never be ceded to France under any circumstances whatever. This announcement causes much excitement here, and it is feared that trouble will be the inevitable result.

THE DESIRE OF NAPOLEON—HIS PRIZE NEGOTIATIONS.—AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

PARIS, August 14, noon.—The Monitor of this morning argues that the course of Napoleon in the recent peace negotiations, has been guided entirely by his end-avors to preserve the peace of his own empire and of all Europe.

Any selfish motives of aggrandizement are disclaimed, and the demands made were believed to be based upon what would be the natural results of the peace.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 14, noon.—Consols are quoted to day at 107 1/2, at 84 for money.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, 68 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14, noon.—Cotton is reported firm at 12 1/2 o'clock. No change in quotations. The sales will cover about ten thousand bales.

FROM THE WIGWAM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

A call was made from the platform by A. O. Perrin for a member of the Georgia delegation, which revealed the fact that there was a temporary organization, the temporary Secretaries being:—A. O. Perrin, of New York; John F. Coyle, District of Columbia; A. R. Foster, of Pennsylvania; James R. O. Byrne, District of Columbia.

At this point the South Carolina delegates and those of Massachusetts entered the building intermixed, and walking arm in arm. They were followed by the delegates from Mississippi, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, seemed to be the center of observation.

When Governor Randall announced that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina were entering arm in arm, the audience rose simultaneously to their feet, cheer followed cheer, and hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved, the band striking up, "We'll rally round the flag."

Scarcely had the strains of the loyal air died away, when the strains of "Dixie" rose full as loud, and were as loudly cheered.

It was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," which was received by a general rising, and a unanimous shout of applause and welcome.

Governor Randall then rose and said:—

The meeting will now come to order, for the purpose of temporary organization of this Convention. I propose the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary Chairman of this Convention (great cheers), and General Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, then proposed three cheers for the Union, which was heartily responded to.

General Dix then stepped forward and said:— Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens of the whole Union—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I received it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high moral and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people (cheers) of all the States of this Union, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787, the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better Government for the States that were united under the old Confederacy—a Government which has been made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trials and perils it has encountered, and the Constitution which came here to form we are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.)

We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union—a government which cannot permit the violation of its principles or of the protection it extends to the people who are represented in it, over those who by virtue

of that representation are entitled to a voice in the administration of the public affairs. (Cheers.) It was such a Government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the Government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice, and good faith, to defend and to maintain. Gentlemen, we are not to stand under such a Government. Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five.

Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body. That numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress, to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

It is a wrong which we have come here to protest against, and as far as in us lies to redress. (Long and continued applause.) When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the Legislative body. (Applause.) They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861 and 1862.

Those resolutions were not concurred, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on the grounds of natural and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any Constitutional power, had called on the Confederate States to accept conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union.

The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the Government. These conditions were made and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, a violation of the faith of the Government, and a violation of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. (Applause.) Each House of Congress is made a judge of the qualifications of its members, and can reject individuals from the cases by which they act jointly, and cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarranted assumption of power. (Applause.) Congress has not only done this; it has gone farther.

It has incorporated new conditions in amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union. To insist on the conditions being contained, is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their representation in Congress. Is this the government our fathers fought to establish? (Cries of No, no.) Is this the government we have been fighting to preserve? (Cries of No, no.) The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong (applause and cheering) to restore the legislative body to its full proportions by giving to the members of the Union their proper share in the Government. Legislation without representation is an anomaly under our political system. No! in our form of government it would be another name for usurpation and misrule.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose, that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of our Government which needs amendment—some things to be done and others to be undone.

There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare, but we shall not have the power to carry out these reforms, unless we change the political complexion of Congress. (Loud cheering and applause.) This should be our first, our immediate aim. (Applause.) It is in the Congressional districts that the vital contest is to take place. The partial and one-sided system, which is to prevent partial and one-sided legislation, is to be the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, to bring the Government back, in the language of Jefferson, to the republican track, will come later. (Applause.)

But with wise, harmonious, judicious action on our part, and on the part of those we represent, it need not be long delayed. (Applause.) I believe that public opinion is right; that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and those which control the action of Congress. And gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts?—(applause)—to bring back the Republic, purify it, strengthen it by the very ordeal through which it has passed, and to its ancient prosperity and power? (Loud cheers and applause.)

To answer to the world an example worthy of imitation, with no Utopian vision of good government, but with the grand old reality of better times (applause), with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our noblest feelings are inseparably entwined. (Applause.) One country, one flag, one Union of equal States. (Loud and continued cheering and applause.)

The President here remarked:— Gentlemen!—It is proposed that the Divine blessing be invoked upon our proceedings by Rev. T. N. McDonough.

After the opening prayer, and the reading of the call for the Convention, the audience had an opportunity of gazing at several of the men who have of late figured extensively in the halls of Congress and in the public prints. General Steadman, of Ohio; Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; and Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia. Steadman is a burly little man, and rather modest withal, for before any one could get a passing glimpse of him, he had offered his resolution and dropped into his seat again. Doolittle being one of the leaders in the new party movement, was seated upon the stage. We had pictured to our minds one of those rough specimens of humanity which so often gain the upper hand in the West. Senator Doolittle, on the contrary, is almost as neat in appearance as a parlor dandy, and speaks with the utmost clearness and precision. The tall, gaunt form of Montgomery Blair, with his scanty top-knot of Auburn hair, presented a singular contrast to the bristling little man whose long grey locks and flowing beard were so familiar in days gone by to the citizens of Third street. We refer, of course, to Colonel Florence, who appeared to be extremely anxious for the rendering of the Democratic call for the Convention, lest the world might think that he and others of the faithful were entirely out of place.

Another prominent figure was that of the venerable Senator McDougal, of California, who spent some time in promenade up and down in front of the audience, attracting a good share of attention by his blue coat and glittering brass buttons. When Colonel Florence arose to speak, the Senator gave him a very comical look, and then quietly sat down for the remainder of the session.

Montgomery Blair at last jumped up the second time to make the motion for adjournment, and then the audience noticed that he wore a tan-colored vest and a blue necktie—a model of true republican simplicity.

If Mr. Blair had been ten minutes sooner with his motion for the adjournment he would have merited the thanks of the assembled crowd; but as it was, the first man who attempted to leave the Wigwam was saluted with a gust of rain, which a moment later rattled down in heavy earnestness, finding its way through the roof of the building, and adding to anything but the good humor of the multitude below. The roof leaked at every pore, and the pores extended over its entire surface.

Reporters gathered their notes under their hats in a twinkling, while